

Evaluation of Oligonucleotide Microarrays and Expression Analysis of *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Cells in Metal-Reducing Conditions



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Abstract

Objectives: (i) Construct whole-genome microarrays for *Desulfovibrio vulgaris*; (ii) Determine optimal conditions for hybridization conditions; and (iii) Identify whole-genome expression patterns of *D. vulgaris* cells grown under metal-reducing conditions. **Results:** Recent studies have shown that the design characteristics of probes can significantly affect hybridization behavior, and therefore, possibly affect the dataset of genes with altered expression profiles. In order to experimentally establish the criteria for the design of gene-specific probes, an oligonucleotide array was constructed that contained perfect-match and mismatch probes. The effects of probe-target identity, continuous stretch, mismatch position, and hybridization free energy on specificity were examined. Second, in order to determine the effect of probe length on signal intensities, microarrays with different length probes were used to monitor gene expression. Based on the experimental results, a set of criteria were suggested for the design of gene-specific and group-specific probes, and these criteria should provide valuable information for the development of new software and algorithms for microarray-based studies.

The whole-genome microarrays of *D. vulgaris* were constructed using 70mer probes. Currently, growth conditions and medium are being evaluated for transcriptomic characterization with respect to growth phase and heavy metal responsive genes. The elucidation of growth-phase dependent gene expression is essential for a general understanding of growth physiology that is also crucial for data interpretation of stress-responsive genes (e.g., chromium). We recently cultivated *D. vulgaris* in a defined medium and sampled biomass over time for approximately 70 h to characterize the shifts in gene expression as cells transitioned from logarithmic phase growth to stationary phase. Each respective time point during exponential phase had a similar number of ORFs (7 to 9% of the genome) that were up-expressed (<3-fold) and approximately 5.5 to 6.0% of the ORFs were down-expressed (<3-fold). Also, a majority of the predicted ORFs did not display altered expression patterns when early- and late-exponential phases were compared. As the cells entered into early stationary phase, approximately 7% of the ORFs were up-expressed, whereas 3.5% to 4% of the genome was up-expressed as the cells experienced prolonged stationary-phase. Within the first hours of stationary-phase, up-expressed ORFs included proteases, chaperones, permeases, and hypothetical proteins. Interestingly, preliminary comparisons suggest that many of the ORFs that were up-expressed in early stationary phase also had altered expression levels in response to other cellular stresses. Preliminary data suggests that 0.05 mM Cr(VI) but not 0.01 mM Cr(VI) decreased growth in the defined medium with lactate and sulfate. In addition, *D. vulgaris* grew well in a defined, minimal medium designed to be analogous to FRC groundwater. We are presently analyzing microarray data to identify sub-sets of genes that respond to growth phase changes and/or stresses, as well as the determination of the optimal growth conditions in the presence of Cr(VI).

ORFs with Predicted PAS-Domains that have Altered Expression Levels Between Exponential- and Stationary-Growth Phases

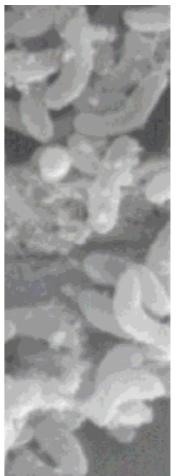
ORF ID	ORF Description	Time-Point Change	Additional Responses
206995	sensory box protein		↑ heat-shock
207582	σ ⁵⁴ -dependent transcript. regulator		↓ O ₂
209009	sensory box/ HK / RR		
209192	sensory box/ HK / RR		
209265	sensory box/ HK		
206146	sensory box/ HK		
206316	RR		↑ NO ₃
207350	MAC protein		↑ heat-shock
207606	sensory box/ HK / RR		
208701	GGDEF domain protein		↓ NaCl
208703	dcrA MAC-protein		↑ heat-shock
208671	sensory box/ HK		↑ NO ₂

Up-Expression T4 versus T1

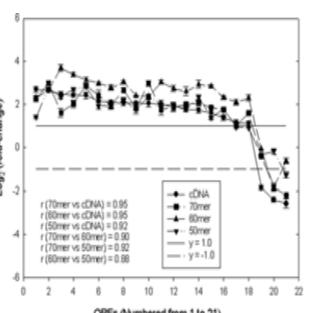
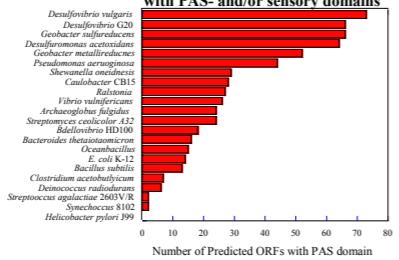
Gene ID	Predicted Function	Change Expression	Additional Responses
208068	feoB	4.83 (z: 6.02)	↑ heat
208069	feoA	3.96 (z: 3.55)	↑ NO ₂ ↑ NaCl
208071	transport component of feoA	1.89 (z: 1.97)	↑ NO ₂ ↑ heat
208180	hypothetical protein	3.36 (z: 2.75)	↑ NO ₂ ↑ O ₂ ↑ heat ↑ NaCl
209207	conserved hypothetical protein	2.99 (z: 2.25)	↑ NO ₂ Putative FUR-box
208070	hypothetical protein	2.70 (z: 2.63)	↑ NO ₂ ↑ heat
209551	aheY, adenosylhomocysteinase	2.53 (z: 4.63)	
207938	hypothetical protein	2.47 (z: 2.95)	↑ heat ↓ NaCl ↓ co-culture-CH ₄
209629	katA, catalase	2.41 (z: 3.14)	↑ heat
208964	hypothetical protein	2.36 (z: 3.08)	↑ NO ₂ ↑ heat
209542	carbon starvation protein A	1.81 (z: 2.62)	↑ heat
209543		2.34 (z: 3.76)	
207937	flaB3, flagellin	2.30 (z: 4.44)	
209462	flgM	2.04 (z: 3.61)	
209463	hypothetical protein	2.24 (z: 4.17)	
206409	hypothetical protein	2.12 (z: 2.91)	
209052	hypothetical protein	2.07 (z: 2.61)	↑ NO ₂ ↑ NaCl
208179	fld; flavodoxin (Fe-repressed)	2.07 (z: 2.48)	
207942	metK, S-adenosylmethionine synthetase	2.04 (z: 2.80)	
206429	metF, 5,10-mth reductase	1.97 (z: 2.94)	↑ NO ₃ ↑ cold
208898	metE, 5-methyltetrahydropteroyltri-E-hc-S-methyltransferase	1.94 (z: 1.61)	↑ NO ₃ ↑ cold ↑ cold

Down-Expression T4 versus T1

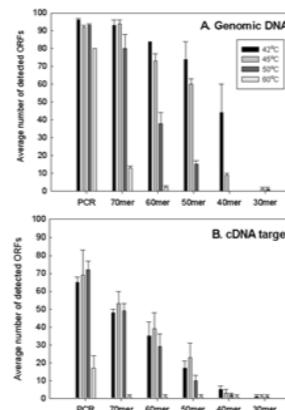
Gene ID	Predicted Function	Change Expression	Additional Responses
208063	lysA2	-2.39 (z: -4.06)	↑ O ₂ ↑ heat
	diaminopimelate dc		
206150	Na/ ⁺ symporter	-2.19 (z: -3.95)	↑ heat
206743-206772	ribosomal proteins	-0.54 to -2.0	↓ heat
206094	conserved hypothetical protein	-1.97 (z: -3.43)	↑ heat



D. vulgaris has a high number of predicted ORFs with PAS- and/or sensory domains



Comparison of fold changes of 21 ORFs consistently detected by PCR amplicon (circles), 70mer (squares), 60mer (up triangles) and 50mer (down triangles) arrays when *S. oneidensis* MR-1 cells were exposed to pH 4 for 30 min. ORFs were up-regulated above the line $y = 1.0$ (solid), ORFs were down-regulated below the line $y = -1.0$ (middle dash), and ORFs were not changed between the two lines.



Average number of genes detected among 96 ORFs selected from *SheWanna oneidensis* MR-1 at an $\text{S/N} > 3.0$. 500 ng of genomic DNA (A) or 10 μg of cDNA target RNA (B) was labeled with Cy-dyes and hybridized with this array. The data are represented as average with standard deviation of three slides (6 spots).

Occurrence of Predicted σ-Factors from a Range of Different Genomes

The *D. vulgaris* Genome Does Not Appear to Contain a Recognized σ³⁸

	40	32	54	70	140	160	24	38	28
<i>Desulfovibrio vulgaris</i>	A	H	N	D	B	C	Z	?	FliA
<i>Desulfovibrio desulfuricans</i> G20	A	H	N	D	B	C	Z	?	FliA
<i>Geobacter sulfurreducens</i> PCA	A	H	N	D1, D2	B	C	Z	?	FliA
<i>Bdellovibrio bacteriovorus</i> HD100	A		N	D	B	C	E1-2	?	FliA
<i>Desulfotalea psychrophila</i>	H	N	D				?	?	
<i>Desulfomonas acetoxidans</i>	H	N	D				E	?	
<i>Escherichia coli</i> K-12	A	H	N	D	B	C	Z	S	FliA
<i>Shewanella oneidensis</i> MR-1	A	H	N	D	B	C	Z	S	FliA
<i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i>							D		
<i>Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron</i>							S		
<i>Caulobacter crescentus</i> CB15	H								
<i>Chlorobium tepidum</i> TLS	A		N		B	C			
<i>Fusobacterium nucleatum</i>							D		
<i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i>	A	H1, 2	N		B	C	Z	E1-2	S
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	A	H	N1,2	D	B	C	Z	S	FliA
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> PAO1	A	H	N	D	B	C	Z	S	FliA
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	H	N	D				E	S	FliA
<i>Clostridium acetobutylicum</i>	A		N	D	B	C	Z		</td